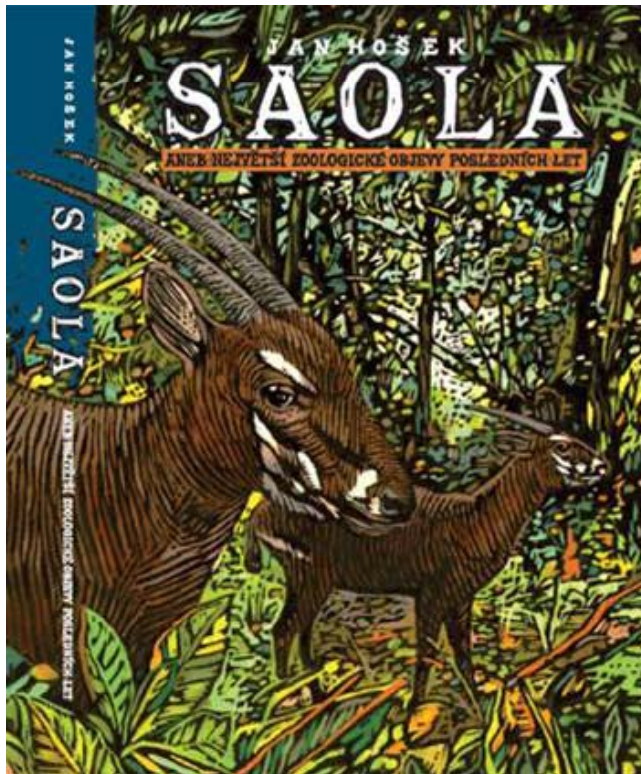




# Diverzita savců

## Diversity of mammals



Asi 5 500 recentních druhů

Nové objevy, popisy a nálezy

New discoveries, descriptions and finds

Podle:

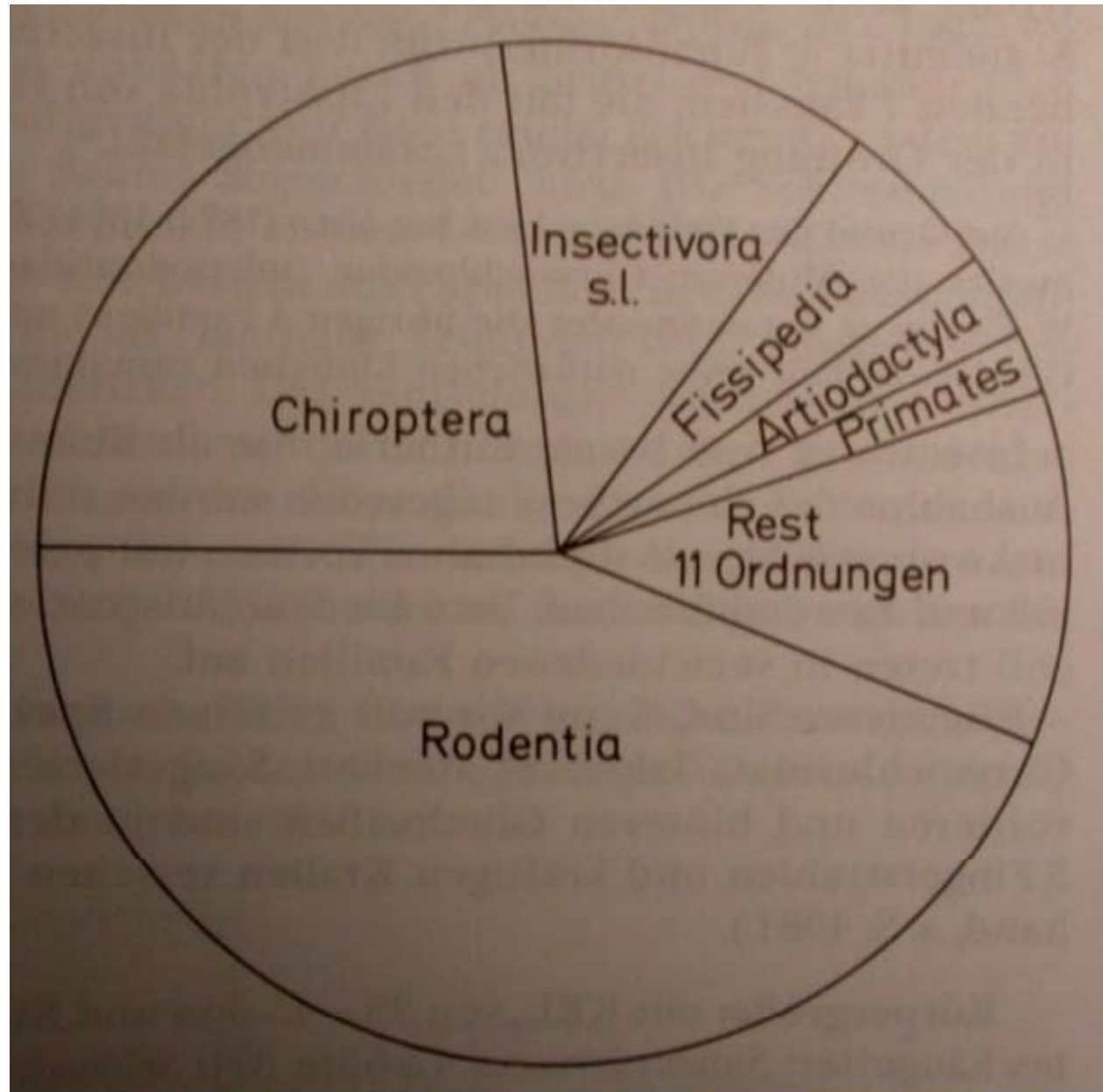
Jan Hošek, 2007: Saola aneb největší zoologické objevy posledních let.

*Scientia, Praha 2007, 215 str.*

Počty žijících druhů obratlovců podle přehledů uveřejněných v posledních třech letech a jejich ohrožení podle Červeného seznamu IUCN.

<i>Skupina</i>	<i>odhad počtu známých druhů</i>	<i>počet vymřelých druhů</i>	<i>počet ohrožených druhů</i>
savci (Mammalia)	5416	70	1093
ptáci (Aves)	9934	135	1206
plazi („Reptilia“)	8240	22	341
obojživelníci (Amphibia)	5918	34	1811
svaloploutví (Sarcopterygii)	8	0	1
paprsokoploutvé ryby (Actinopterygii)	26848	80	1058
paryby (Chondrichthyes)	970	0	110
kruhoústí (Cyclostomata)	108	0	2
<b>celkem</b>	<b>57442</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5621</b>

The number and threat of vertebrate species

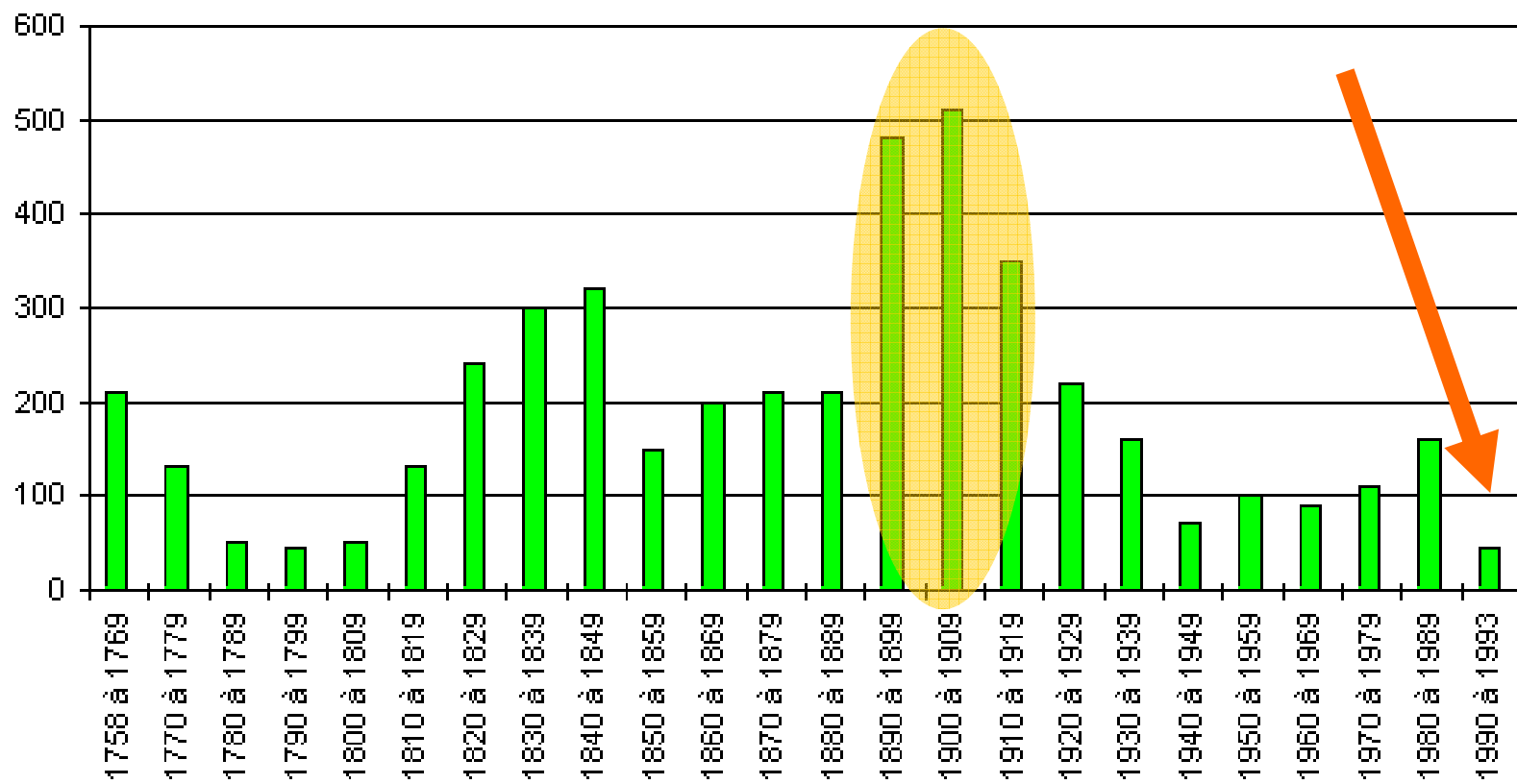


# Objevy nových druhů

## New species discoveries

- 1901 *Okapia johnstoni*
- 1902 *Gorilla gorilla beringei* – g. horská  
Afrika – Kongo, Rwanda, Uganda – pohoří Virunga
- 1904 *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni* – prase pralesní  
Afrika, tropy
- 1910 *Tragelaphus buxtoni* – nyala horská, J-Etiopie



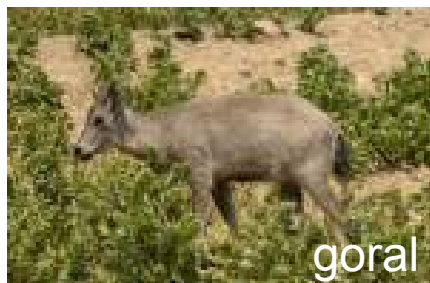


„ZLATÝ VĚK OBJEVŮ“  
„Golden age of discoveries“



## Kopytníci od roku 1900 (Ungulates)

- 1901 **okapi pruhovaná (*Okapia johnstoni*)** – Kongo, Uganda (Giraffidae)  
mazama yucatánský (*Mazama pandora*) – Mexiko (Cervidae)  
chocholátka Weynsova (*Cephalophus weynsi*) – Afrika (Bovidae)  
chocholátka ruwensorská (*Cephalophus rubidus*)
- 1903 antilopka zakrská (*Neotragus batesi*) – rovníková Afrika (Bovidae)
- 1904 prase pralesní (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*)** – tropická Afr. (Suidae)
- 1908 mazama venezuelský (*Mazama bricenii*) – J Amerika (Cervidae)
- 1910 nyala horská (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*)** - J Etiopie (Bovidae)  
anoa horský (*Bubalus quarlesi*) – Celebes (Sulawesi) (Bovidae)
- 1911 dikdik somálský (*Madoqua piacentinii*) – Somálsko (Bovidae)
- 1914 goral červený (*Nemorhaedus baileyi*) – Tibet, Barma (Bovidae)
- 1918 chocholátka zanzibarská (*Cephalophus adersi*) – V Afrika
- 1929 kabar Berezovského (*Moschus berezovskii*) – J Čína, S Vietnam (Moschidae)
- 1930 pekari Wagnerův (*Catagonus wagneri*)**, fosilie, objev 1974, Lazarus taxon, JAm (Tayassuidae)



- 1932 muntžak Rooseveltův (*Muntiacus rooseveltorum*) – J Asie (Cervidae)  
 1935 gazela dlouhorohá (*Gazella saudiya*), Ex, Arabský poloostrov (Bovidae)  
**1937 kuprej (*Bos sauveli*)** – Zadní Indie (Bovidae)  
 1959 mazama zakrslý (*Mazama chunyi*) – Bolívie (Cervidae)  
 1963 nahur Schaeferův (*Pseidois schaeferi*) – hory, Jang-c'-ťiang, Čína (Bovidae)  
 1981 kabar čínský (*Moschus fuscus*) – Čína (Bovidae)  
 1982 muntžak žlutý (*Muntiacus atherodes*) – Borneo (Cervidae)  
 1985 gazela jemenská (*Gazella bilkis*) – Jemen (Bovidae)  
 1987 prase floreské (*Sus heurenii*) – J Asie (Suidae)  
 1990 muntžak gongšanský (*Muntiacus gongshanensis*) – J Asie (Tibet, Čína), (Cervidae)  
**1993 saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*)** - Vietnam-Laos (Bovidae)



- 1994** muntžak obrovský (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*) – Vietnam-Laos (Cervidae)  
**lyrorožec - ling** (*Pseudonovibos spiralis*) – Vietnam, Kambodža (Bovidae)
- 1996 mazama bororo (*Mazama bororo*) – JV Brazílie (Cervidae)
- 1997 muntžak černý (*Muntiacus truongsoneensis*) – stř. Vietnam (Cervidae)
- 1999 muntžak listový (*Muntiacus putaoensis*) – Myanmar (Barma) (Cervidae)
- 2003 buvolec zambijský (*Damaliscus superstes*) – Zambie, Kongo (Bovidae)
- 2005 kančil cejlonský (*Moschiola kathygre*) – Sri Lanka (Tragulidae – kančilovití)  
voduška konžská (*Cobus anelli*) – Kongo (Bovidae)
- 2008 jelínek mazamu (*Mazama ochroleuca*) – Amazónie (Brazílie)(Cervidae)



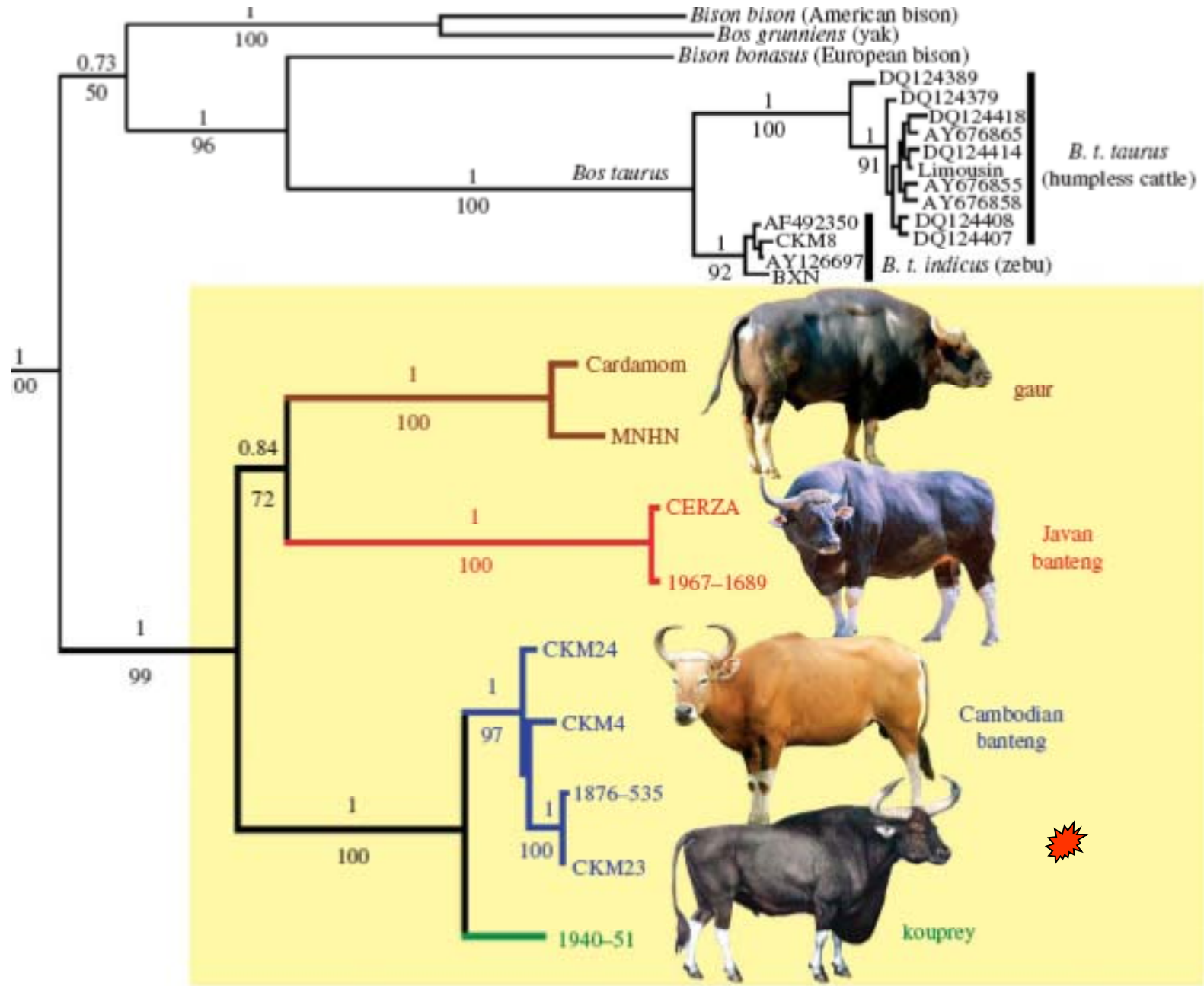


1937

*Bos sauveli*

kuprej





21.V.1992

16:00

Vietnam

*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis* - saola



## letters to nature

*Nature* 363, 443 - 445 (03 June 1993); doi:10.1038/363443a0

### A new species of living bovid from Vietnam

VU WANG LING, PHAM BONG QAO, NGUYEN NGOC CHINH, DOT LUC, PETER ARCTANDERA, JOHN MAGNINON\*

Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Asian Bureau for Conservation, 18/E Capital Building, 1757 19 1 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong  
\*To whom correspondence should be addressed.

**IN** May 1992 a joint survey by the Ministry of Forestry and World Wide Fund for Nature of the Vu Quang Nature Reserve, Ha Tinh province, found three sets of long straight horns of a new bovid (Mammalia, Artiodactyla) in hunters' houses<sup>1</sup>. None of the specimens had dentition. On four follow-up visits by Vietnamese scientists new specimens were discovered and surveys of forests in neighbouring Nghe an province revealed more localities and some partial specimens. In all, we have examined more than 20 specimens. Three have complete upper skulls and dentitions, two have lower jaws and dentitions. Three complete skins have been collected. The specimens are distinct in appearance, morphology and DNA sequence and cannot be ascribed to any known genus. Only two bovid genera are known from this part of Asia, *Bos* and *Naemorhedus* = *Capricornis*<sup>2,3</sup>. A new genus and species are therefore





*Muntiacus vuquangensis* –  
muntžak obrovský 1994

*Muntiacus truongsoneensis* –  
muntžak černý 1997

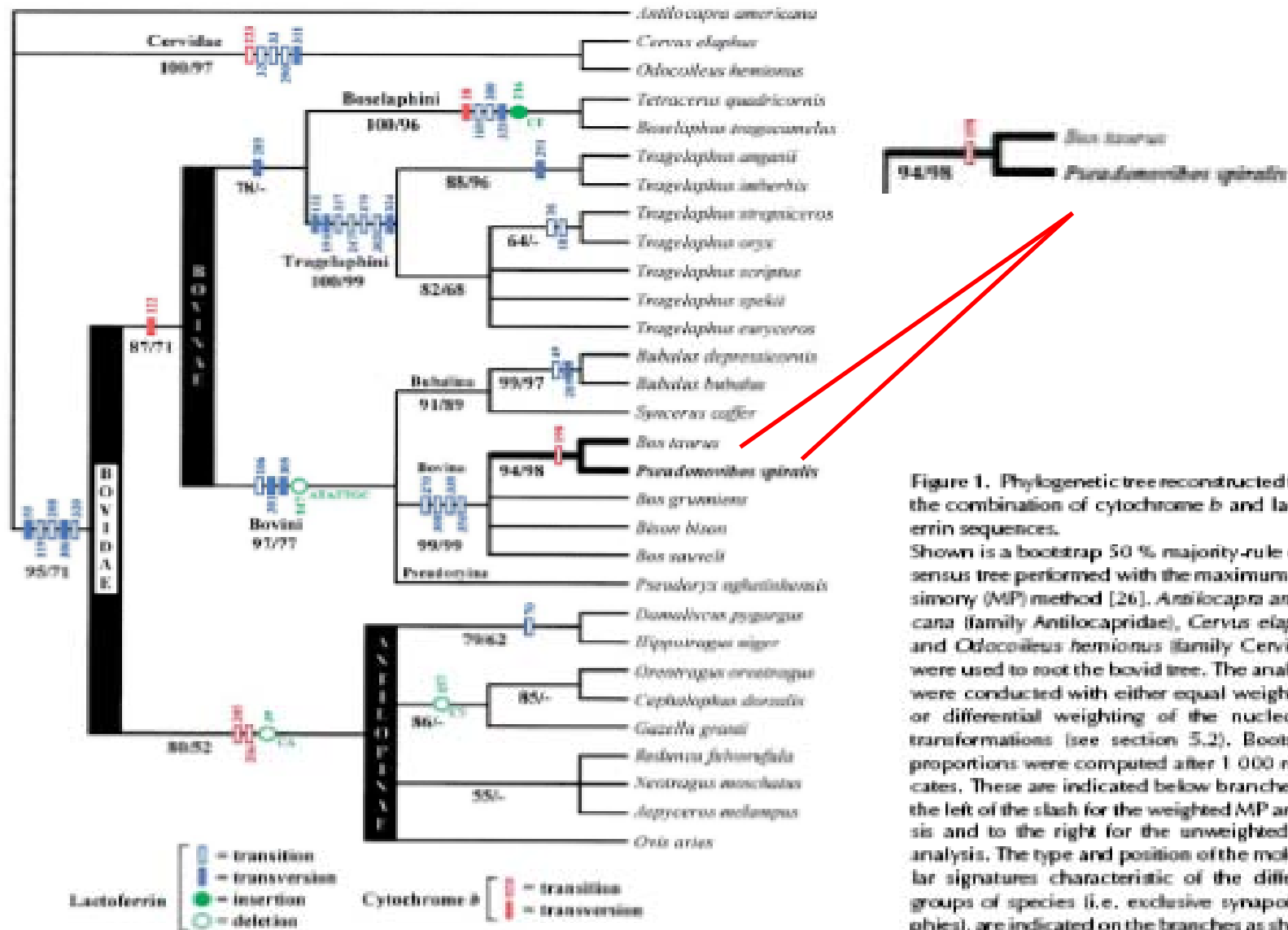


*Muntiacus putaoensis* –  
muntžak listový 1999

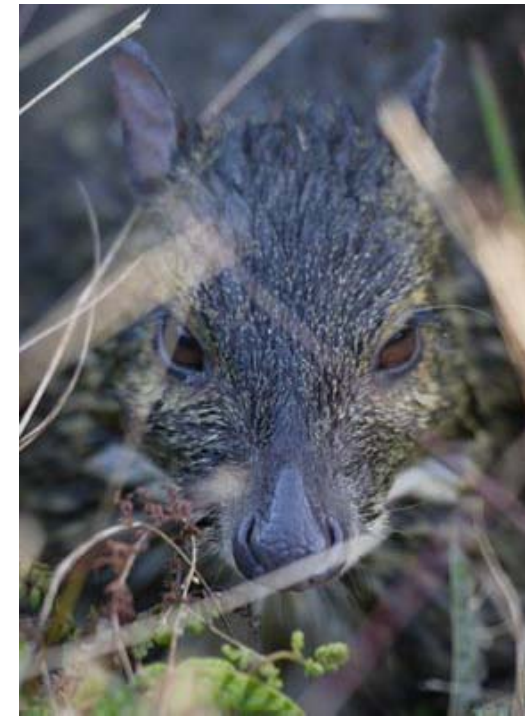




*Pseudonovibos spiralis* – ling 1994



**Figure 1.** Phylogenetic tree reconstructed from the combination of cytochrome *b* and lactoferrin sequences. Shown is a bootstrap 50 % majority-rule consensus tree performed with the maximum parsimony (MP) method [26]. *Antilocapra americana* (family Antilocapridae), *Cervus elaphus* and *Odocoileus hemionus* (family Cervidae) were used to root the bovid tree. The analyses were conducted with either equal weighting, or differential weighting of the nucleotide transformations (see section 5.2). Bootstrap proportions were computed after 1 000 replicates. These are indicated below branches, to the left of the slash for the weighted MP analysis and to the right for the unweighted MP analysis. The type and position of the molecular signatures characteristic of the different groups of species (i.e. exclusive synapomorphies), are indicated on the branches as shown in the key.



*Moschiola kathygre* – kančil cejlonský 2005

# Kytovci od roku 1900

## Cetaceans, Whales since 1900

- 1908 vorvaňovec australský (*Mesoplodon bowdoini*)
- 1912 sviňucha jižní (*Australophocaena dioptrica*)
- 1913 vorvaňovec tmavý (*Mesoplodon mirus*)
- 1918 delfínovec čínský (*Lipotes vexillifer*)
- 1926 vorvaňovec Longmanův (*Indocetus pacificus*)
- 1934 delfín Graffmanův (*Stenella graffmani*)
- 1937 vorvaňovec Shepherdův (*Tasmacetus shepherdi*)
- 1956 plískavice saravacká (*Lagenodelphis hosei*)
- 1958 vorvaňovec japonský (*Mesoplodon gingkodens*)  
sviňucha kalifornská (*Phocoena sinus*)
- 1963 vorvaňovec kalifornský (*Mesoplodon carlhubbsi*)
- 1991 vorvaňovec peruánský (*Mesoplodon peruvianus*)
- 2002 vorvaňovec Perrinův (*Mesoplodon perrini*) – DNA
- 2003 plejtvák Omurův (*Balaenoptera amurai*) – DNA
- 2005 orcela tupoploutvá (*Orcaella heinsohni*)

## Letouni od roku 2000

### Bats since 2000

2000	3 druhy
2001	6 druhů, v Evropě <i>Myotis alcaethoe</i> – netopýr alcaethoe (menší, nymfin)
2002	8 druhů
2003	3 druhy
2004	10 druhů, <i>Plecotus gaisleri</i> – S Afrika, <i>Pipistrellus hanaki</i> - Libye
2005	13 druhů
2006	9 druhů
2007	1 druh, <i>Styloctenium mindorensis</i>
2011	1 druh, <i>Niumbaha superba</i> – J Sudán

Reeder DM, Helgen KM, Vodzak ME, Lunde DP, Ejotre I., 2013. A new genus for a rare African vespertilionid bat: insights from South Sudan. *ZooKeys*, 285: 89-115. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.285.4892

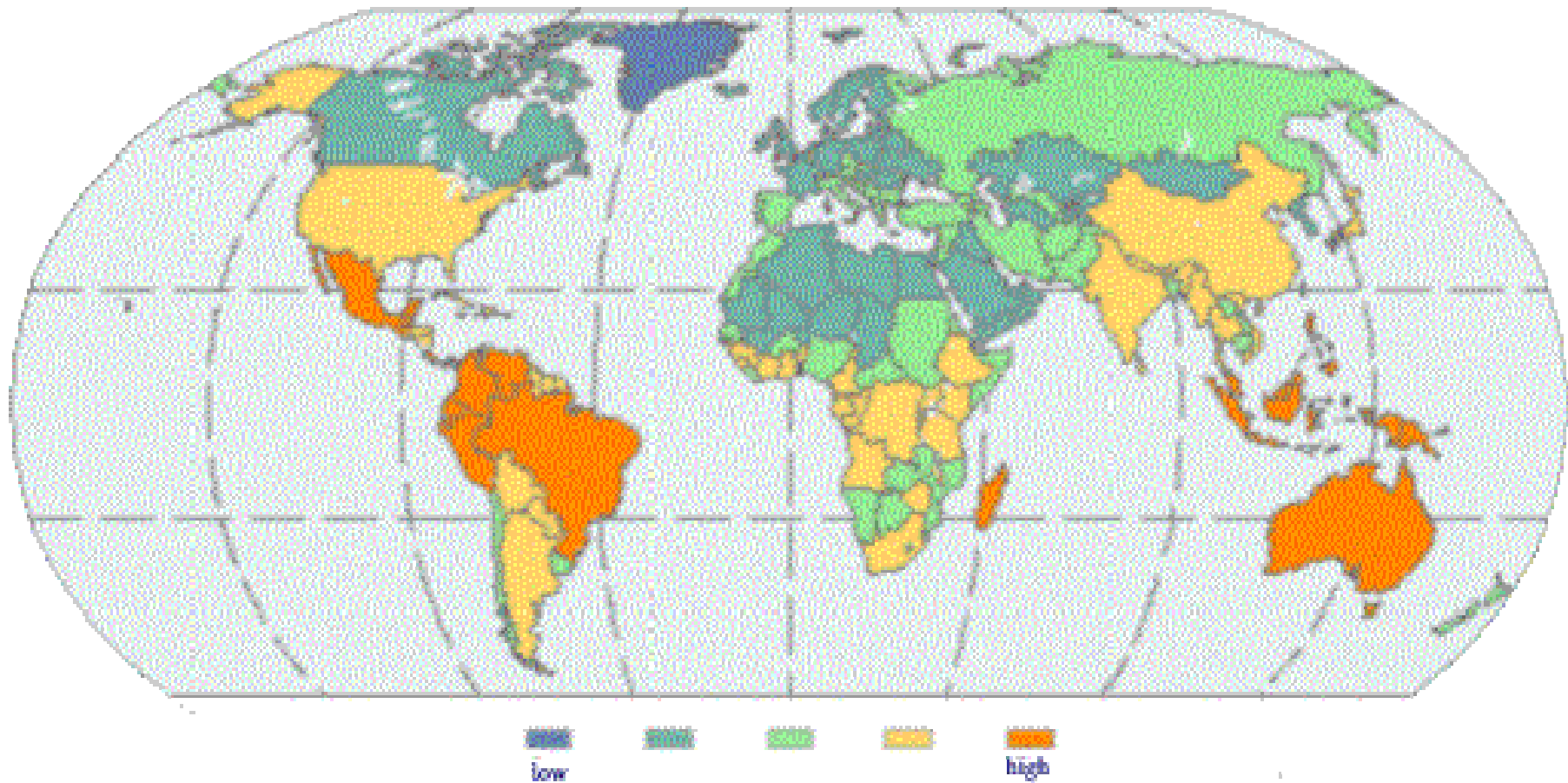




## Ostatní savci po roce 1990

### Other mammals after 1990

- 1995 prase vietnamské (*Sus bucculentus*)– Laos, popis 1892, Lazarus taxon  
králík Timminsův (*Nesolagus timminsi*) – Laos
- 1996 khanyou (*Laonastes aenigmaemus*) – stř. Laos – skalní krysa  
(Laonastidae), Lazarus taxon, bazální linie hystricognátních hlodavců
- 1997 langur duk (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) – Vietnam (Cercopithecidae)  
cibetka tainguenská (*Viverra zibetha*) – Vietnam, Annamity
- 2001 slon pralesní (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) – kryptický druh, DNA



- Diverzita savcŭ  
Diversity of mammals

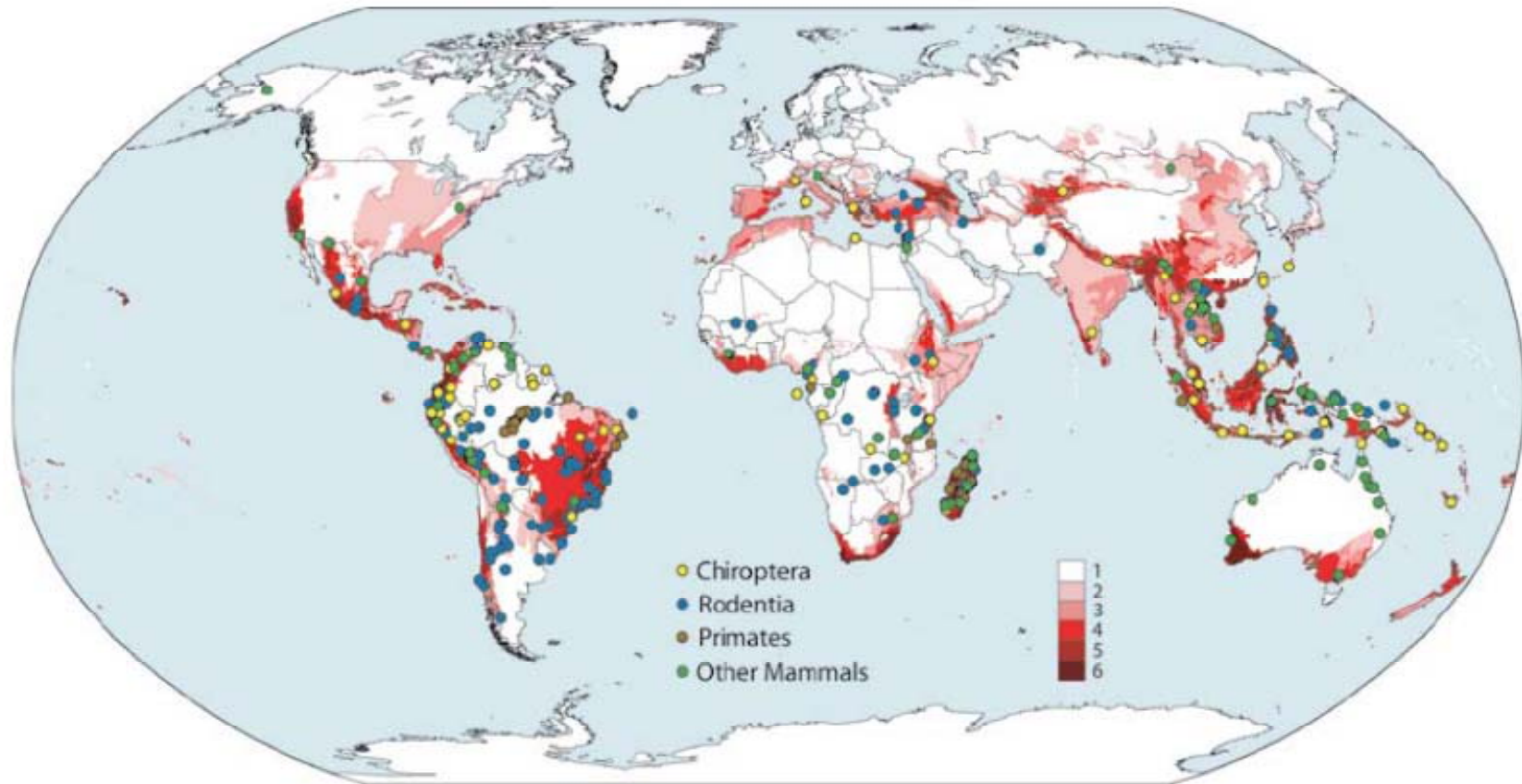
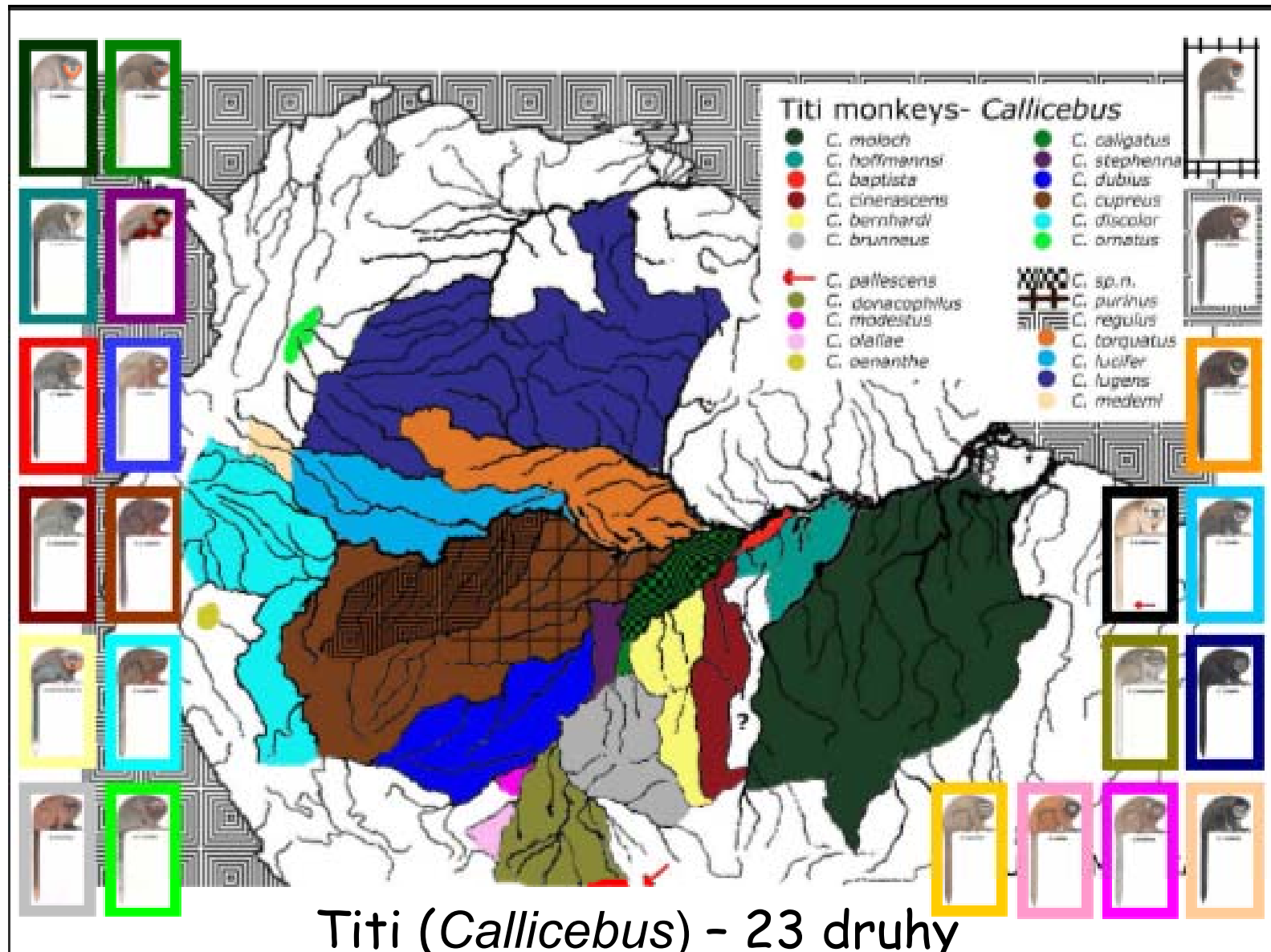


Figure 2. Global distribution of new mammals described since 1992. The distribution is overlaid on currently recognized regions of high threat and irreplaceability. Variable levels of shading indicate the number of global biodiversity conservation templates that prioritize the region (Brooks et al. 2005).

SAVCI – distribuce nových druhů objevených po 1992

Distribution of new mammal species discovered after 1992

# Diverzita primátů v Jižní Americe



# Nové druhy v Jižní Americe

## Primáti

1998 *Callithrix humilis* – kosman (*Callithrichidae*, drápkaté opice)

2000 *Callithrix manicorensis*

*Callithrix acariensis*

2003 *Callicebus bernhardi* – titi (*Cebidae* – malpovití)

*Calicebus stephennashi*

? *Callicebus sp.nov.* 1

*Callicebus sp.nov.* 2

*Pithecia sp.nov.* 1 - chvostan

*Pithecia sp.nov.* 2

*Saguinus sp.nov.* 1 - tamarín

*Saguinus sp.nov.* 2

*Ateles sp.nov.* 1 - chápan

*Ateles sp.nov.* 2

*Cacajao sp.nov.* - uakari

*Lagothrix sp.nov.* 1 - chápan

*Lagothrix sp.nov.* 2

*Callithrix sp.nov.* - kosman

*Callicebus sp. nov.* - titi

*Saimiri sp.nov.* - kotul



## Ostatní savci

*Agouti* sp. nov. – paka (Agoutidae)

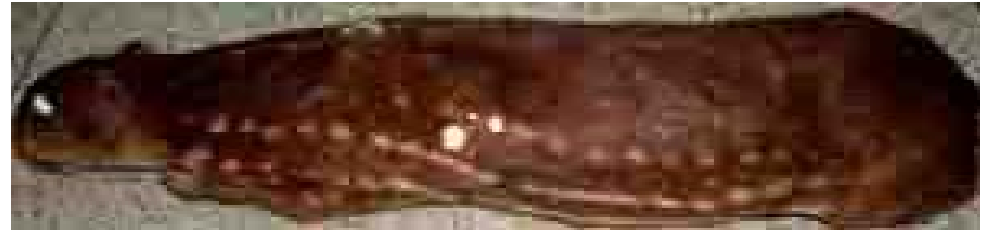
*Eira* sp.nov. – hyrare, brazilská kuna (Mustelidae)

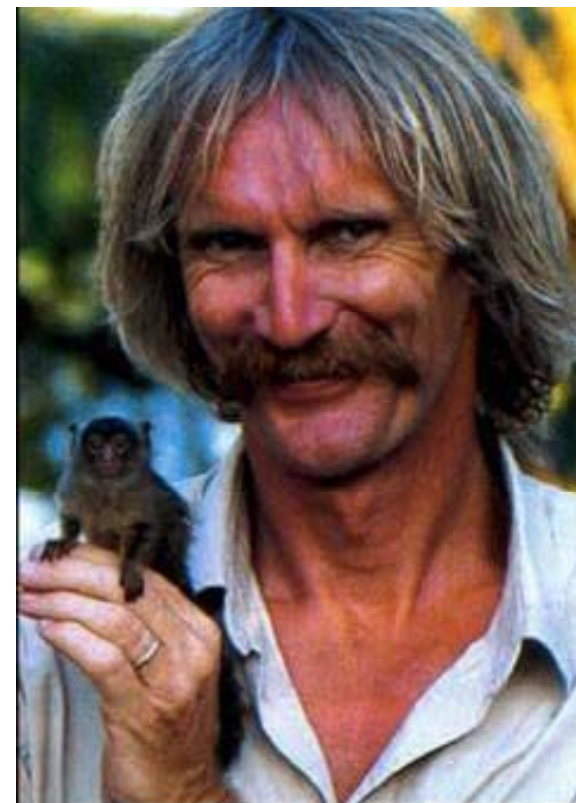
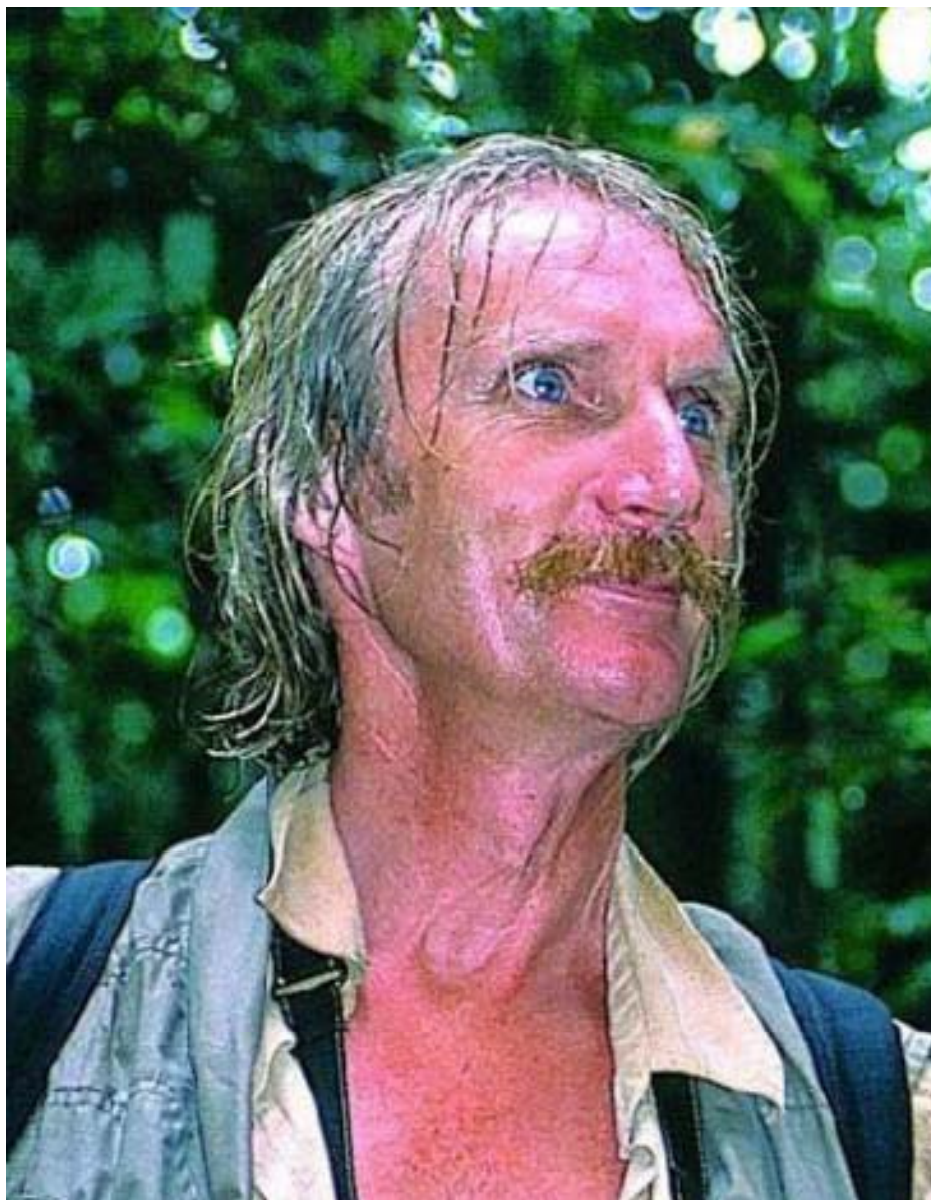
*Nasua* sp.nov. – nosál (Procyonidae)

*Myrmecophaga* sp.nov. – mravenečník (Myrmecophagidae)

*Pteronura* sp.nov. – vydra (Mustelidae)

*Panthera* sp.nov. – jaguár (Felidae)





Marc van Roosmalen

24.7. 1947, Tilburg, Holand'an žijící v brazilském Manau, primatolog  
<http://www.marcvanroosmalen.org/news.htm>





[marcvanroosmalen.org](http://marcvanroosmalen.org)

ENTER

## NAMED NEW SPECIES

Black-crowned dwarf marmoset

*Callibella humilis* – kosman černošlavý

Rio Acarí Amazonian marmoset

*Mico (Callithrix) acariensis* – kosman akarský

Satarè Amazonian marmoset

*Mico (Callithrix) saterei* - kosman brazilský

Rio Manicoré Amazonian marmoset

*Mico (Callithrix) manicorensis* - kosman

Stephen Nash's titi monkey

*Callicebus stephennashi* - titi

HRH Prince Bernhard's titi monkey

*Callicebus bernhardi*- titi

Giant collared peccary

*Pecari maximus* – pekari obrovský

Van Roosmalen's dwarf porcupine

*Sphiggurus roosmalenorum* - kuandi

Dwarf manatee

*Trichechus pygmaeus* sp. nov. – kapustňák

Black dwarf lowland tapir

*Tapirus pygmaeus* sp. nov. - tapír

Van Tienhoven's fair brocket deer

*Mazama tienhoveni* sp. nov. - jelínek

## NEW SPECIES SEARCH

Arboreal giant anteater - *Myrmecophaga* sp. nov.

White-throated black jaguar - *Panthera* sp. nov. - jaguár

Black giant otter - *Pteronura* sp. nov. - vydra

Orange coati-mundè - *Nasua* sp. nov. - nosál

Orange tayra - *Eira* sp. nov. - kuna

Black woolly monkey - *Lagothrix* sp. nov. – chápan vlnatý

Cruz Lima's saddleback tamarin monkey

*Saguinus (fuscicollis) cruzlimai* sp. nov. - tamarin

Rio Pauini white bald-headed uacari

*Cacajao (calvus)* sp. nov. - uakari

Rio Aripuanã green-backed squirrel monkey

*Saimiri (ustus)* sp. nov. - kotul

Rio Mamurú titi monkey

- *Callicebus (moloch)* sp. nov. - titi

Upper Xingú Amazonian marmoset monkey -titi

*Mico (Callithrix)* sp. nov. - kosman

Orange woolly monkey - *Lagothrix* sp. nov. - chápan

Long-limbed black spider monkey - *Ateles* sp. nov. - chápan

Silvery bellied spider monkey - *Ateles* sp. nov. - chápan

Eastern saddleback tamarin monkey

*Saguinus (fuscicollis) orientalis* sp. nov. - tamarin

Rio Purús collared titi monkey *Callicebus (torquatus)* sp. nov.

Upper Rio Xingú titi monkey - *Callicebus (moloch)* sp. nov.

Grey saki monkey - *Pithecia* sp. nov. - chvostan

Southbank Rio Negro saki monkey

*Pithecia (Pithecia)* sp. nov. - chvostan



A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING PECCARY (MAMMALIA: TAYASSUIDAE)  
FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G. M. VAN ROOSMALEN, Lothar FRENZ, Pim VAN HOOFT, Hans H. DE IONGH & Herwig LEIRS



*Pecari maximus* 2007 – největší pekari



A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING MANATEE FROM THE AMAZON  
Shallow clear-water adapted dwarf manatee is already on the verge of extinction

Marc G.M. van Roosmalen<sup>1</sup>, Pim van Hooft<sup>2</sup> & Hans H. de Iongh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AAPA Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Wageningen University and Research Centre, Resource Ecology Group, Bornsesteeg 69, 6708PD  
Wageningen, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup> Leiden University, Institute of Environmental Sciences, PO Box 9518, 2300RA Leiden, The Netherlands



*(LEFT) The Rio Arauazinho harbors dwarf manatee and numerous other new mega-fauna species. Marc proposes this be the cornerstone for a new Brazilian National Park.*



*Trichechus bernhardi* 2007

- nejmenší kapustňák

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING BROCKET DEER  
(MAMMALIA: CERVIDAE) FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G. M. VAN ROOSMALEN & Pim VAN HOOFT



(LEFT) *Mazama ochroleuca* sp. nov. redrawn from plate depicting *Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga* (Eisenberg, 1989).  
(ABOVE) Two spikes of *Mazama americana* above, one of *Mazama ochroleuca* sp. nov. below.

Here we report on the existence of a new species of even-toed ungulate in the Brazilian Amazon, which we name *Mazama ochroleuca* sp. nov., the fair brocket deer. It is intermediate in size between the two known species of brocket deer, *Mazama americana* and *Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga*, and occurs in sympatry with both. Preliminary mitochondrial partial cytochrome b sequences of fair brocket deer compared with that of the sympatric and morphologically most related grey brocket deer {*Mazama (gouazoupira) nemorivaga*} revealed a sequence difference of 3.7%. Divergence time is therefore estimated at 1.0 million years before present. As in other brocket deer, fair brocket deer seem to live solitary or in pairs. In view of recent developments in the Rio Aripuanã basin where it lives and due to its limited distribution, we consider the fair brocket deer highly endangered.

**KEY WORDS**

New species, Artiodactyla, Cervidae, *Mazama ochroleuca* sp. nov., fair brocket deer, Brazilian Amazon

---

*Mazama ochroleuca* 2008

A NEW SPECIES OF LIVING LOWLAND TAPIR  
(MAMMALIA: TAPIRIDAE) FROM THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Marc G.M. van Roosmalen / AAPN Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil



(LEFT) Adapted rendering of a black dwarf lowland tapir.  
(ABOVE) On the left a skull of Brazilian lowland tapir, on the right the skull of black dwarf lowland tapir.

Here we report on the existence of a new species of odd-toed ungulate in the Brazilian Amazon, which we name *Tapirus pygmaeus* sp. nov., the black dwarf lowland tapir. It is much smaller than the since long known Brazilian lowland tapir, *Tapirus terrestris*. As in other tapirs, dwarf tapirs seem to live solitary or in pairs. In view of recent developments in the interfluves where it lives and due to its limited distribution and apparent rariness, we consider the dwarf tapir highly endangered.

**KEY WORDS**

New species, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae, *Tapirus pygmaeus* sp. nov., black dwarf lowland tapir, Brazilian Amazon

*Tapirus pygmaeus* 2008 – nejmenší tapír

# Současné tempo popisování

- RYBY cca 150 druhů ročně
- OBOJŽIVELNÍCI cca 70 druhů ročně
- PTÁCI cca 5 - 10 druhů ročně
- SAVCI cca 40 – 50 druhů ročně

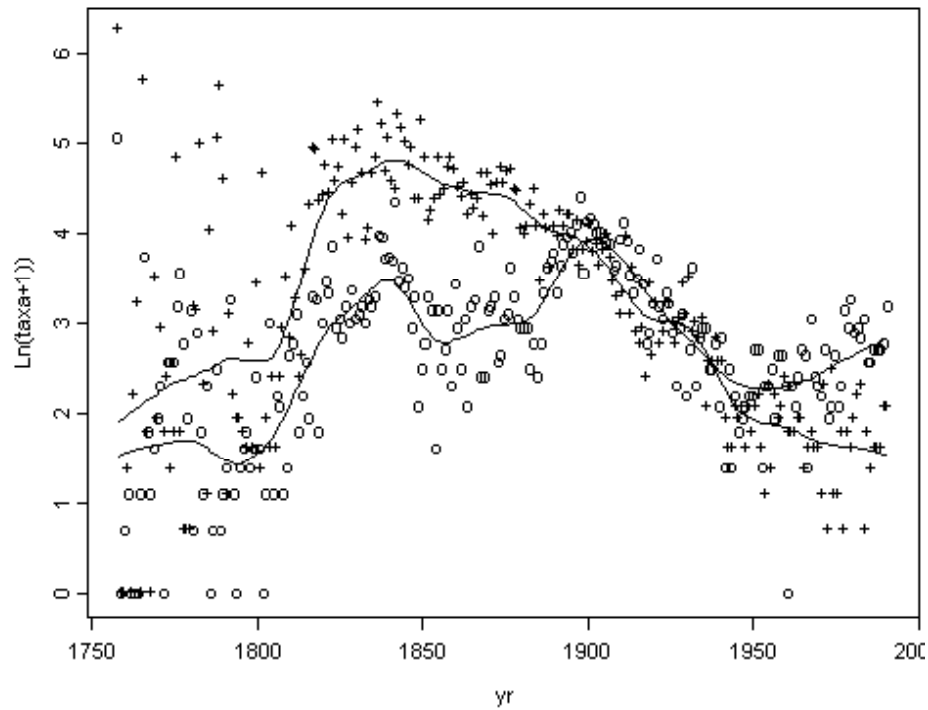
1992 – 2005

ptáci vs. savci

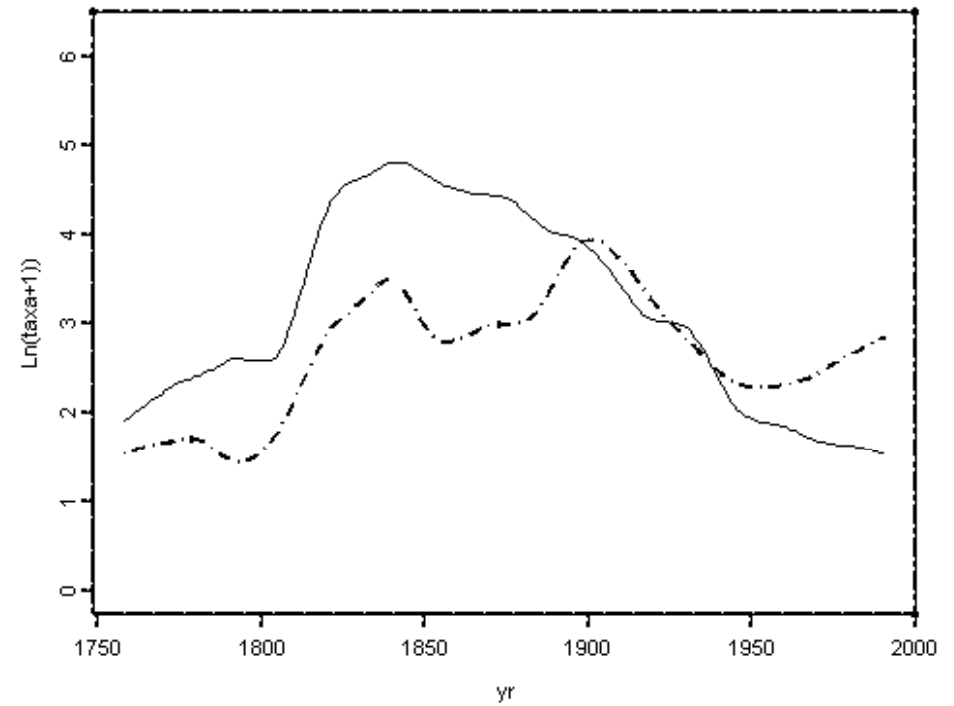
83 : 341

## Trendy v tempu popisování nových druhů ptáků a savců

Log of Birds (+) and Mammals (o) described per year



Log of Birds (-) and Mammals (- -) described per year





## REEDER ET AL.—NEW MAMMALS CONTINUE TO BE DISCOVERED

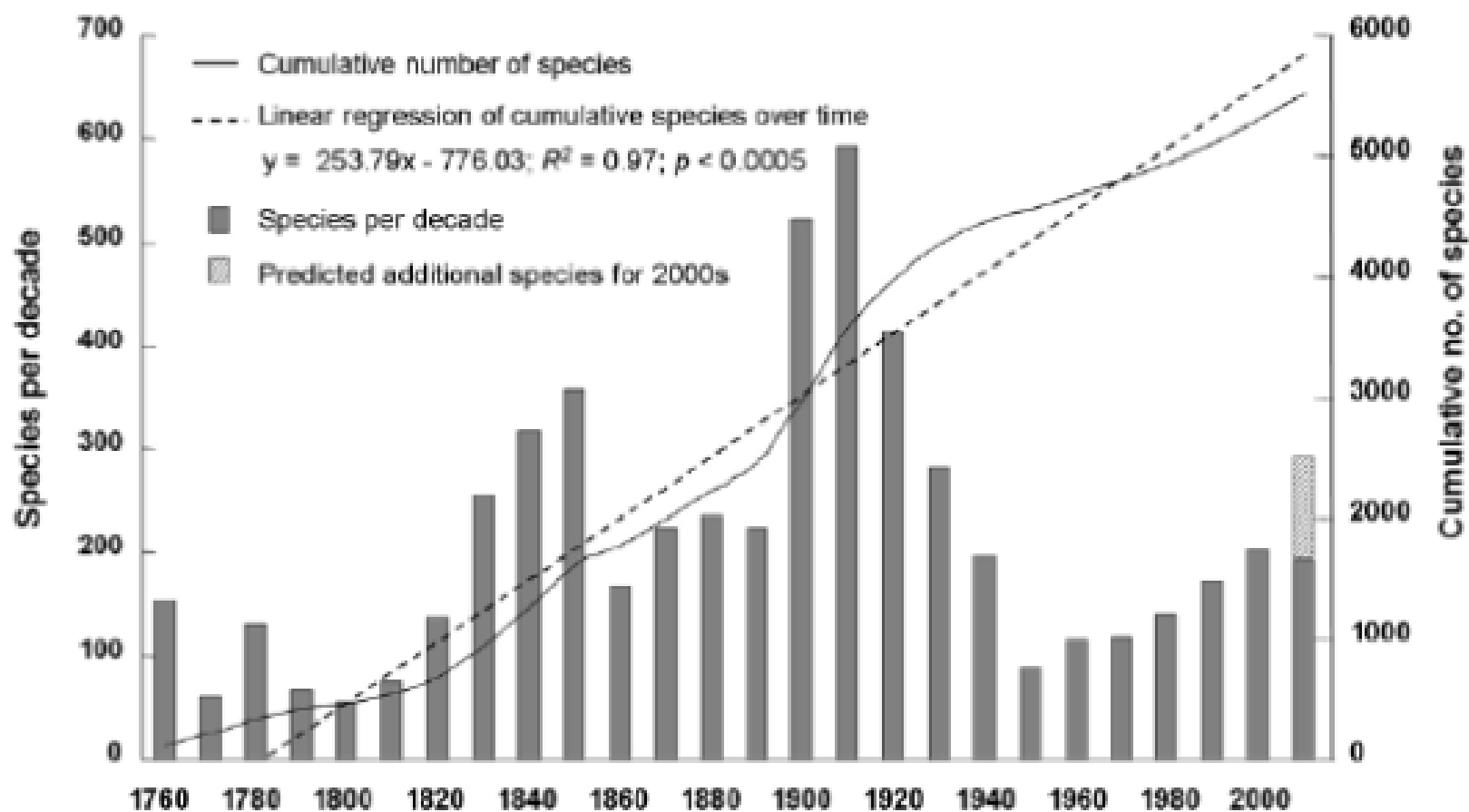
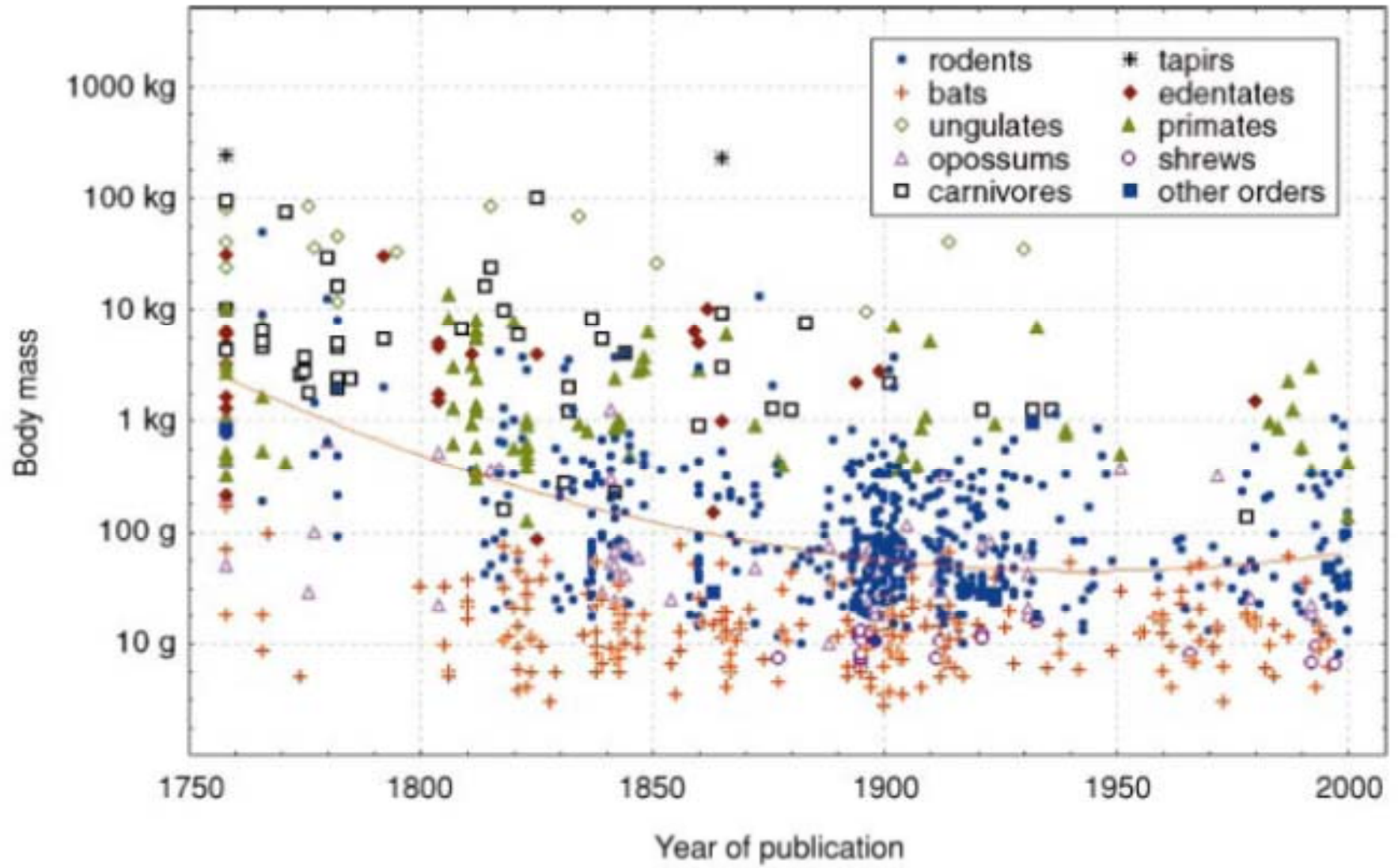
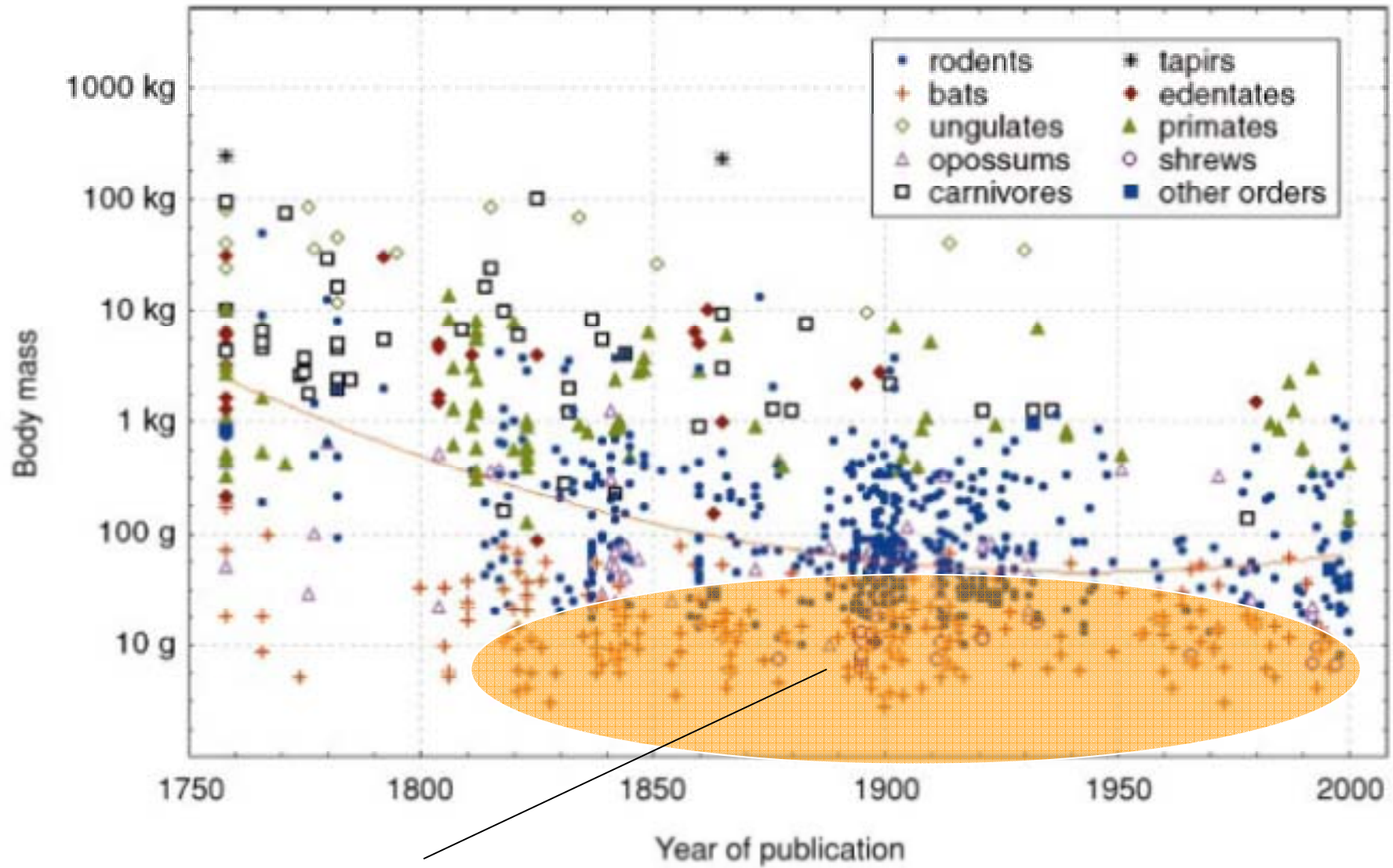


Figure 1. Cumulative and decadal descriptions of taxonomically valid extant mammal species.

Patterson 2001

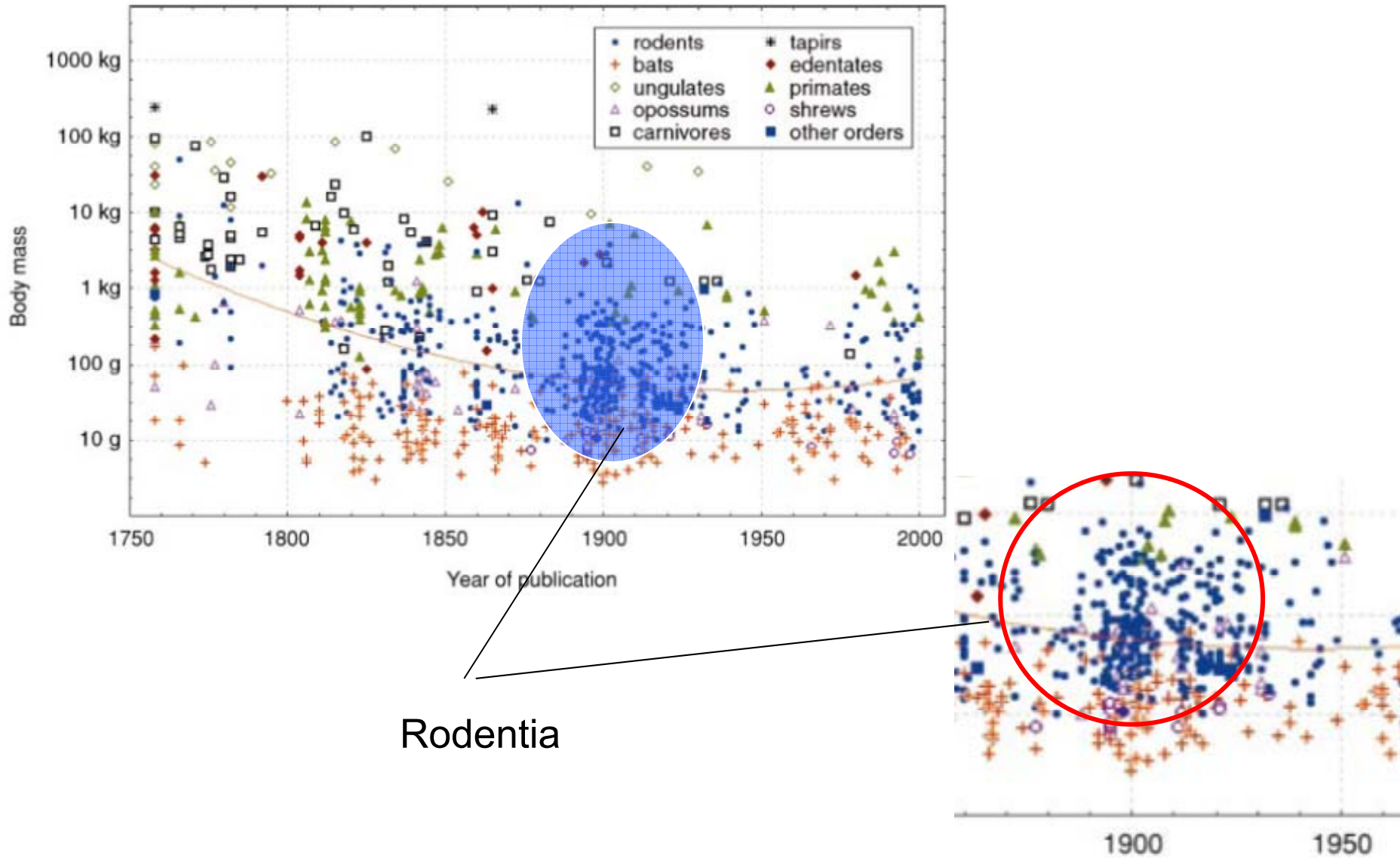


Patterson 2001

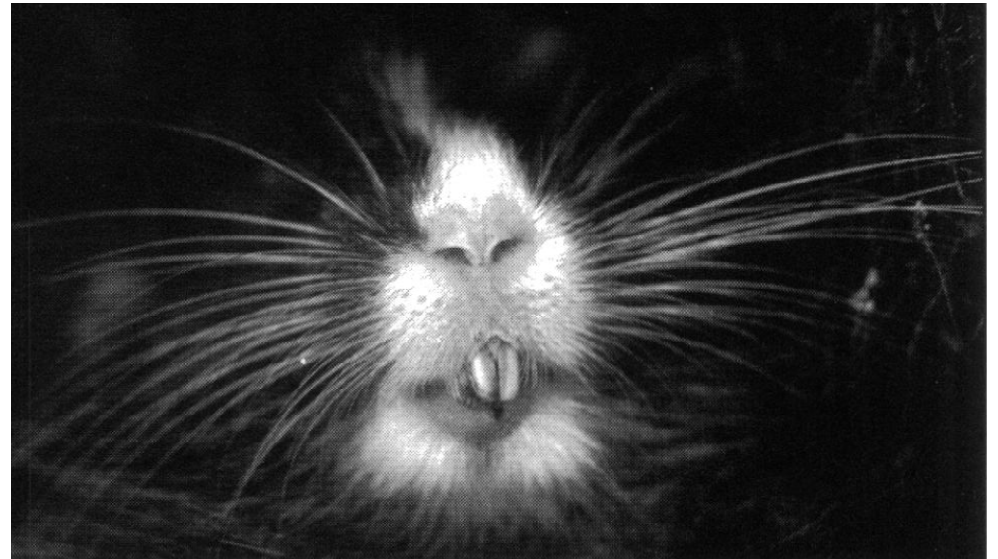


Chiroptera

# Patterson 2001





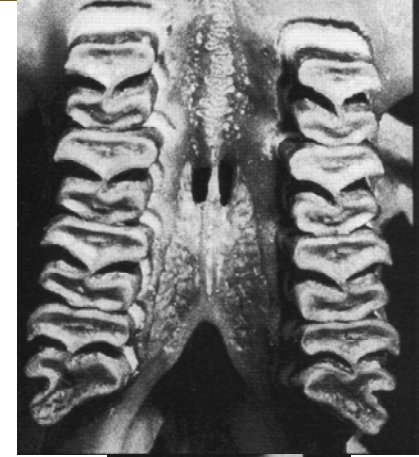
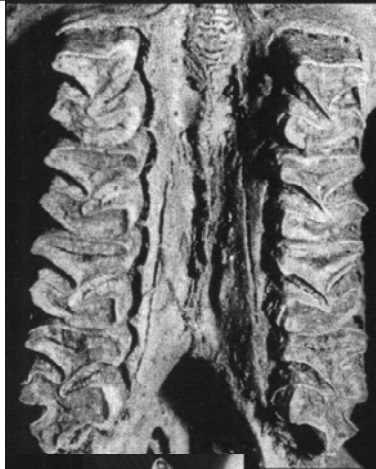


Andy

## *Cuscomys ashaninka*

– činčilák ašaninka (Abrocomidae – činčilákovití) – 1999 L.H. Emmonsová





*Abrocoma oblativa* Eaton 1916  
*Cuscomys oblativus*

*Cuscomys ashaninka*

# Rodentia - 155 nových druhů 1992-2005



*Mallomys* sp. nov. – obří krysa (Murinae)

Papua – Nová Guinea

# Chiroptera - 78 nových druhů 1992-2005



*Styloctenium mindorensis* Esselstyn, 2007  
– kaloň, nížinné lesy Filipín



*Niumbaha superba* (Hayman, 1939)  
Panda bat – Kongo, 2013 - J Sudán  
(teprve 5. nález)

# Primates - 36 nových druhů 1995-2007

*Tarsius lariang* – nártoun (kombovití – Galagonidae)

*Microcebus jollyae* – maki (makiovití - Cheirogaleidae)

*Microcebus mittermeieri*

*Microcebus simmonsii*

*Microcebus mamiratra*

*Lepilemur aeeclis* – lemur (lemurovití noční – Megaladapidae)

*Lepilemur randrianasoli*

*Lepilemur sahamalazensis*

*Lepilemur ahmansonii*

*Lepilemur betsileo*

*Lepilemur fleuretae*

*Lepilemur grewcockii*

*Lepilemur hubbardi*

*Lepilemur jamesi*

*Lepilemur milanoii*

*Lepilemur petteri*

*Lepilemur seali*

*Lepilemur tymerlachsonii*

*Lepilemur wrightii*

*Avahi peyrierasi* – avahi (indriovití – Indridae)

*Cebus queirozi* – malpa (malpovití – Cebidae)



# *Lophocebus kipunji*



Science 308, 2005: 51-53 .  
[www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org)

mangabej kipundži – kočkodanovití (Cercopithecidae)



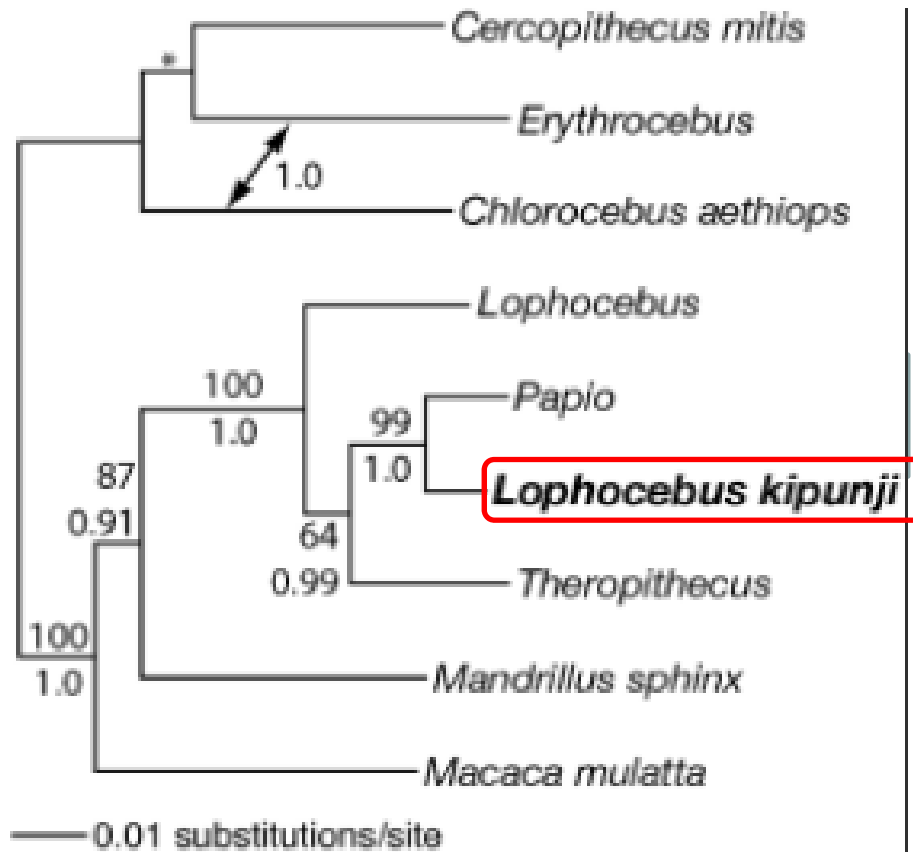


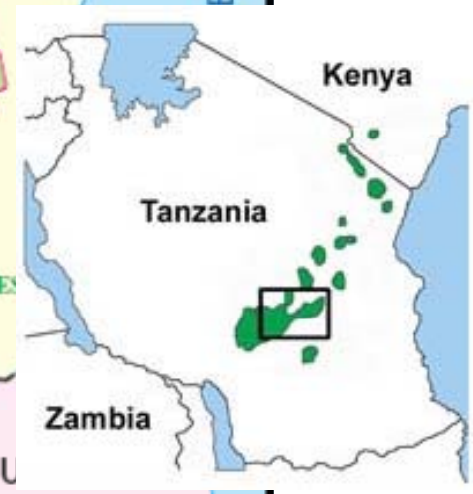
Fig. 2. Holotype: adult male highland mangabey *Lophocebus kipunji* in the type locality, Rungwe-Livingstone, Tanzania. [Photograph by T.R.B. Davenport]

**Holotype.** Adult male in photograph (Fig. 2). Photograph taken in the type locality at  $9^{\circ}07'S$   $33^{\circ}44'E$  (12). The number of individuals in each of the two populations of this species is undoubtedly very small; no live individual should be collected at this time to serve as the holotype. The Rungwe-Livingstone population is designated the source population for physical specimens in support of the holotype.

# *Lophocebus kipunji*

## *Rungwecebus kipunji*







## Další nové druhy z Tanzánie

*Galagoides udzungwensis* – komba  
1996

*Congosorex phillipsorum* - bělozubka  
2005

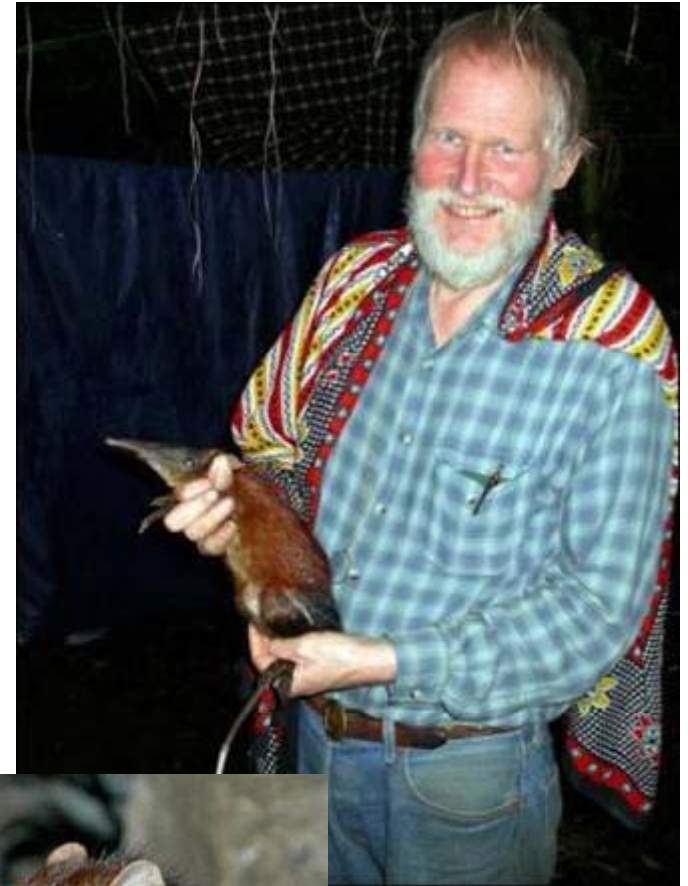
*Rhynchocyon udzungwensis* Rathbun 2008 - bércoun







Dr. Rathbun



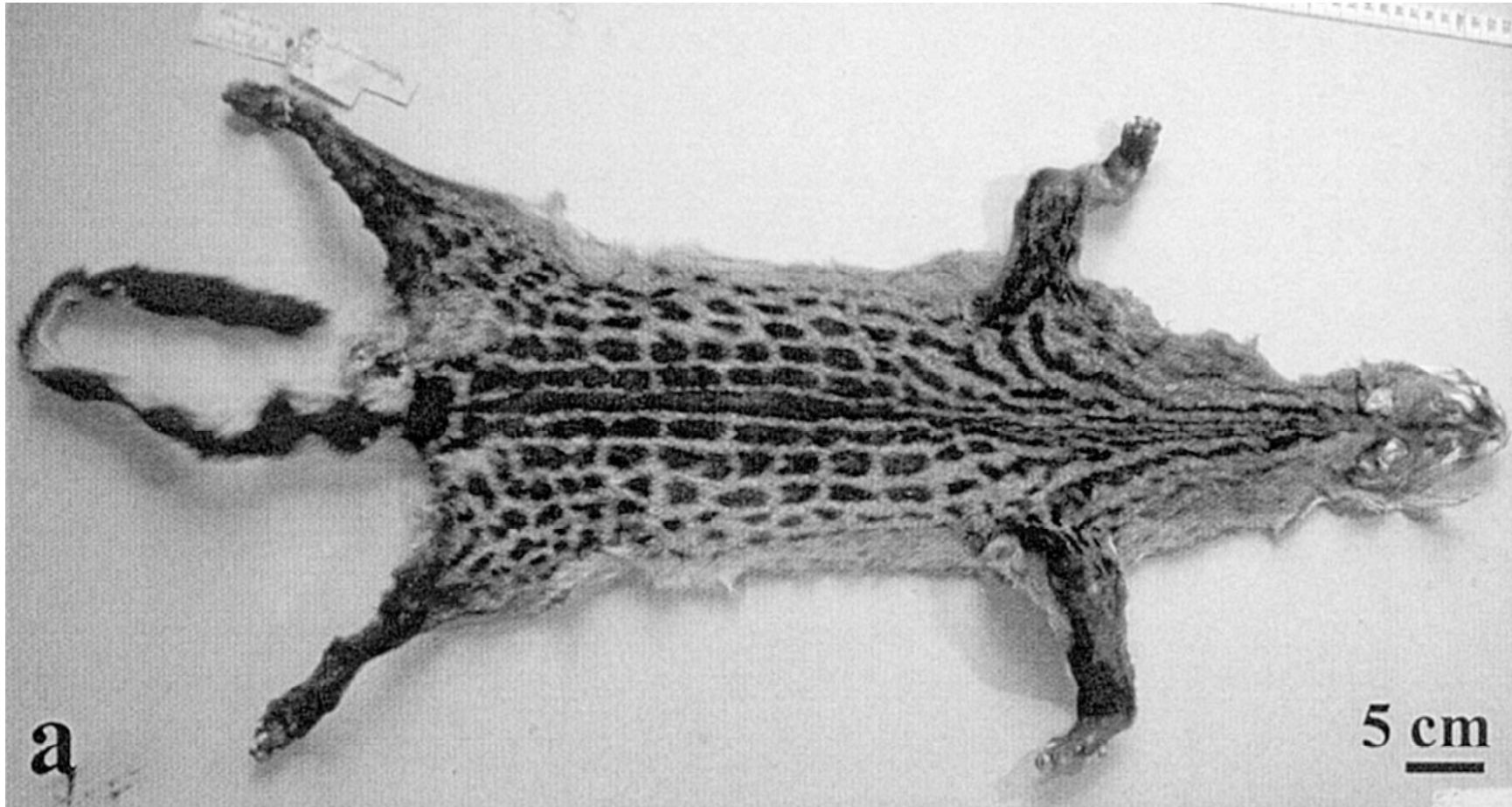
## Zdroje „nových“ nálezů



- Muzejní sbírky







Národní přírodovědné muzeum Paříž

*Genneta burloni* 2003 – ženetka Bourlonova  
coll. 1959 – podle kůže, stř. Z Afrika

•...na tržišti





•...na tržišti



- ...fotopasti



1995



*Nesolagus netscheri* – králík krátkouchý (Leporidae),  
Sumatra, od 1929 nezvěstný

1998



- ...fotopasti



*Nesolagus timminsi* Averianov, Abramov, & Tikhonov,  
2000 – králík Timminsův

Trh v Laosu 1995 - Timmins, 2000 - popsán Rusy, endemit Anamitského pohoří  
na hranici Laosu a Vietnamu

- ...fotopasti





- ...fotopasti



1998  
*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*



2007  
*Muntiacus vuquangensis*

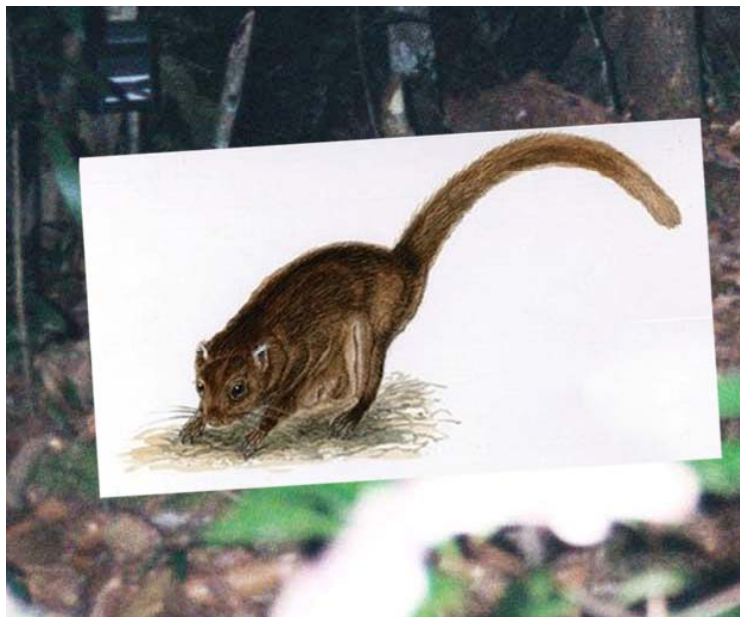
- ...fotopasti

## Bornejská „kočkoliška“ (2003)



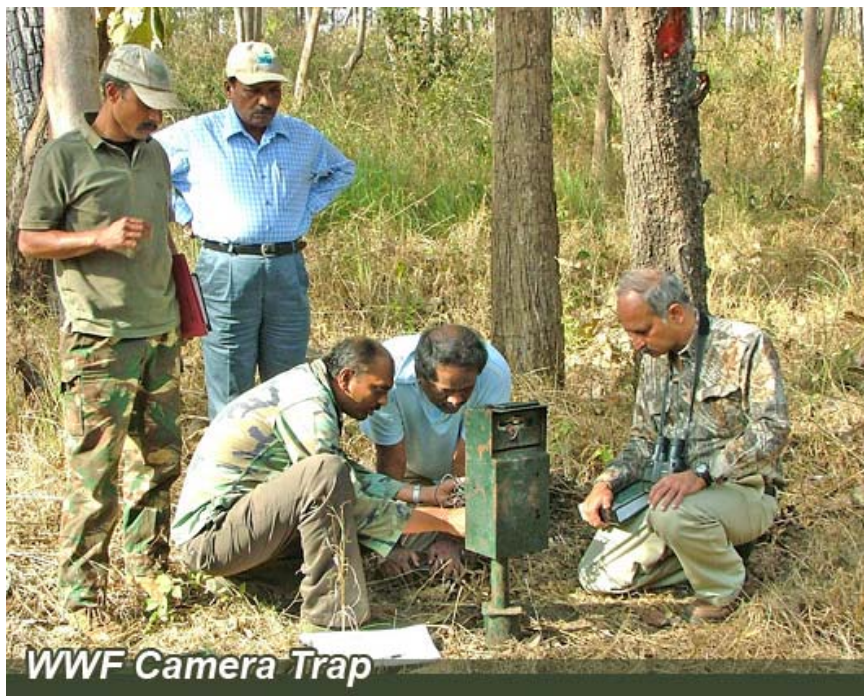
1. puchol hnědý *Diplogale hosei* (Viveridae) – netypické zbarvení
2. nový druh cibetky (2006)
3. **poletucha Thomasova *Aeromys thomasi* (Sciuridae) Meijaard et al., Mammal Review 2006**





*Aeromys thomasi*

- ...fotopasti





- ...fotopasti



2003 *Diplogale hosei*  
– puchol hnědý (Borneo)



2006 *Bdeogale jacksoni*  
– mangusta Jacksonova (Herpestidae)

- ...fotopasti



2007 *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*  
– nosorožec sumaterský



2008 *Hexaprotodon liberiensis*  
– hrošík liberijský

- ...fotopasti



2003 *Catopuma badia* – kočka bornejská

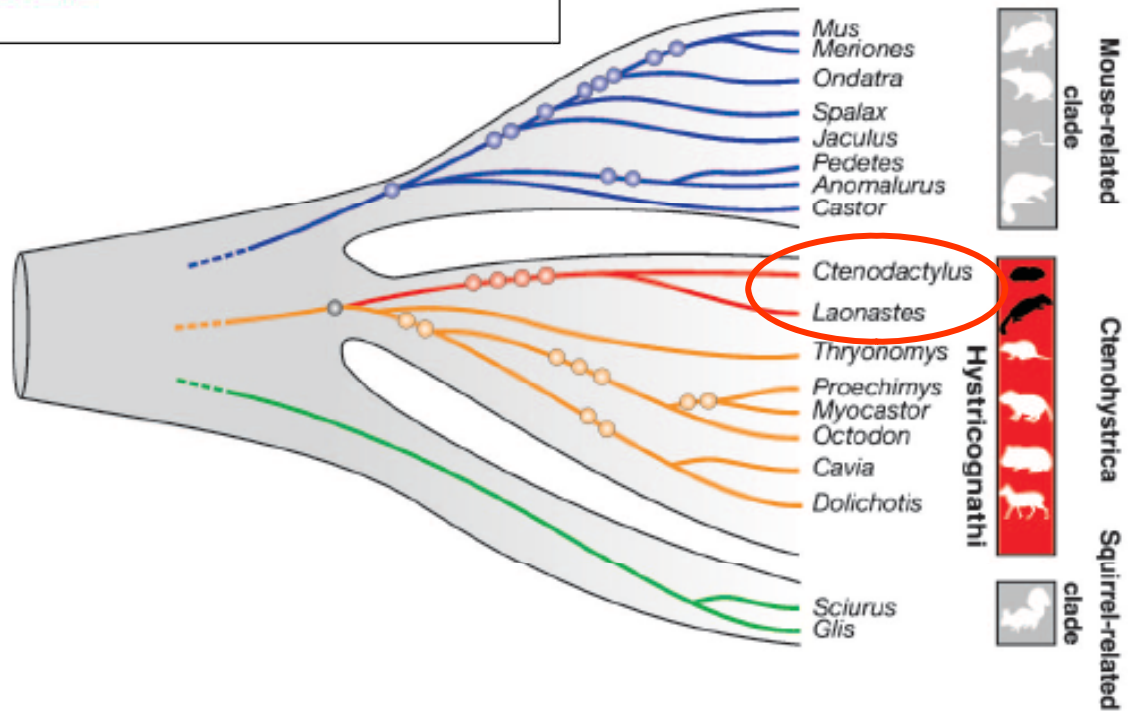
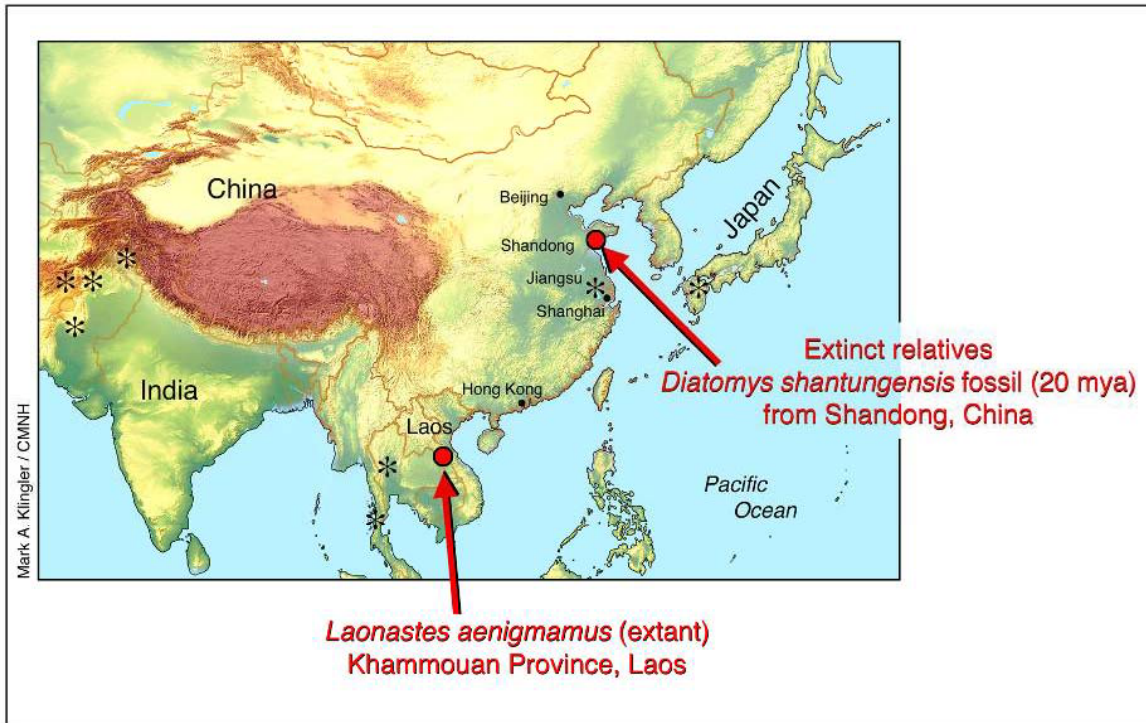
# Nové čeledi na základě nálezů nových druhů



*Laonastes aenigmamus* 2005

- khanyou (**Laonastidae** = **Diatomyidae**), skalní krysa  
(Laos=kámen, skála –řecky, tajuplná skalní myš z Laosu), objevena 1996.





Huchon et.al. 2007

*Ctenodactylus gundi* – gundi saharský (Ctenodactylidae)



*Pectinator spekei* – gundi somálský

*Massoutiera mzabi* – g. východní





1905



**Calomyscidae** — křečci myší (také jako podčeleď – Calomyscinae)  
– blízký a střední východ



1918



*Lipotes vexillifer*– delfínovec čínský (1918, ex. 2007 ?),  
Baiji, vymřelá čeleď Lipotidae (Inniidae nebo Platanistidae) - delfínovcovití

1974



Craseonycteridae

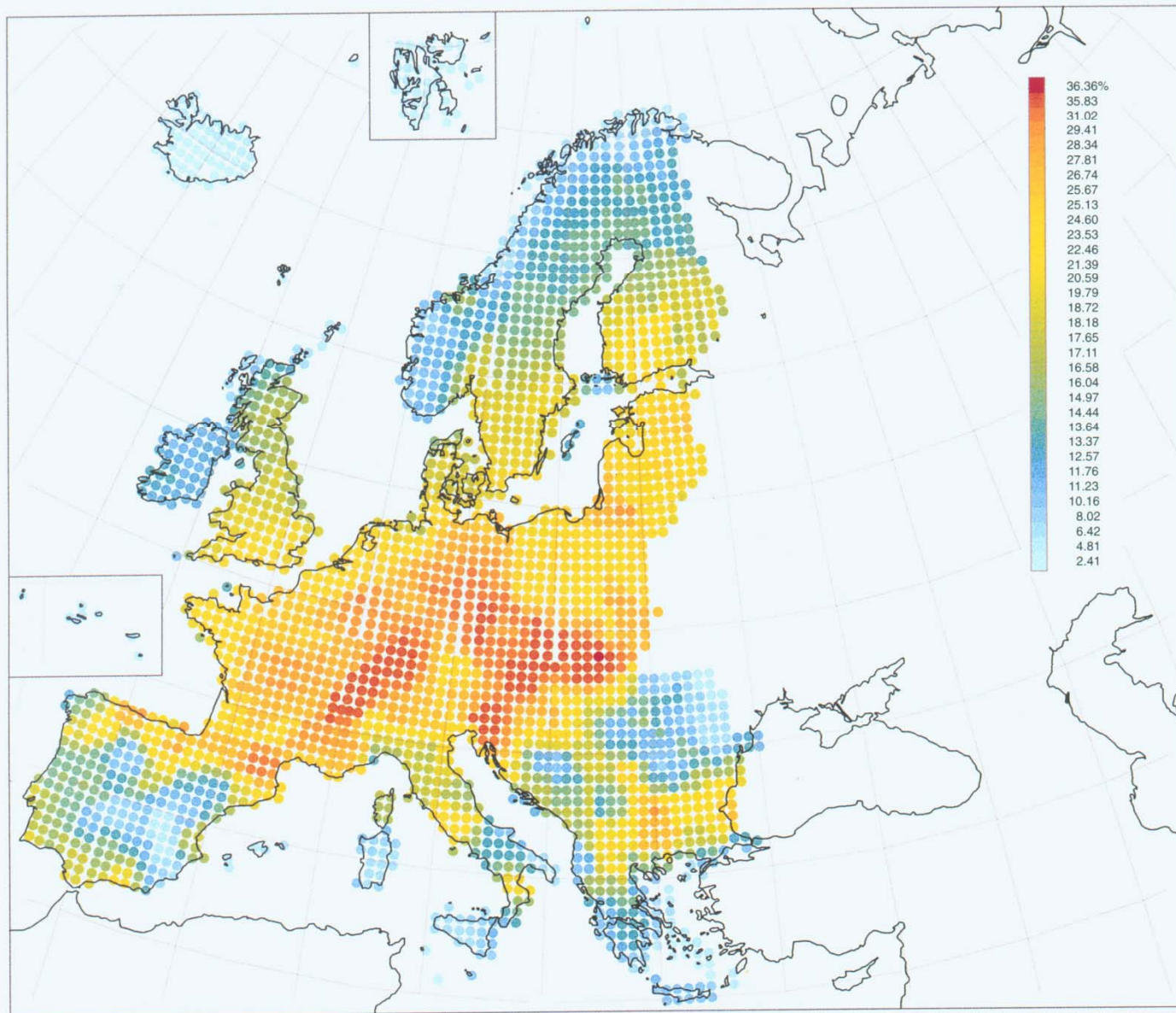


Figure 1 Species richness of mammals across Europe. This illustrative map was prepared using Worldmap software and shows species richness (number of species per grid square) with one level of smoothing. The entire atlas dataset has been used, including introduced species. There are some differences between the *Atlas Flora Europaea* UTM grid used by this software and the one used in the Atlas, particularly around the south-eastern borders of Europe and also in the treatment of some island groups.